#### Amngements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-2 and 8-The Old Homestead. AMBERG'S THEATRE -2-Our Doctor. 8-Am the Gypay. BIJOU OPERA HOUSE-2 and 8-Pearl of Pekin. DASING-2 and 8-Nadjy. DALYS THEATRE-2 and 8:10-The Inconstant DOCKSTADER'S-2 and S-The Fashions. EDEN MUSEE-Wax Tableaux. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-2 and S-Confus GRAND OPERA HOUSE-2 and 8-Confusion.
HARRIGAN'S PABE THEATRE-2 and 8-The Lorgaire.
LYCEUM THEATRE-2 and 8-15-Sweet Lavendor.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-2-Slegitied.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-2 and 8:30-Capt. Swift. NIBLO'S—2 and S—Paul Kanyar, PALMER'S THEATRE—2 and S—Antony and Cleopatra STAR THEATRE-2 and 8-Running Wild.
STANDARD THEATRE-2 and 8-The Queen's Mate.

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TE GRAND MUSEUM-10 a. m. to 10 p. m. AVENUE THEATRE-2 and 8-Mact

4TH.AVE. AND 19TH.ST.-Gettysburg.

14TH STREET THEATRE-2 and 8-Myles Aroon.

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### Business Notices.

BERTON "SEC" CHAMPAGNE,
(Silver folled and allver labeled.) Case of 1 doz. bottles, \$30
Let. Case of 2 doz. 12 bottles, \$32 net. For sale by dealers. OFFICE FURNITURE Great Variety, manufactured b T.G. SELLEW, 111 Fulton-st., New-York, Deska, Library Tables, &c.

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# New York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1889.

### TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—The English Admiralty Office is said to be distrustful of the German view of the Sar muddle. = William O'Brien was absent from his trial at Carrick-on-Suir, Ireland, but he was sentenced to four months' imprisonment under the Crimes Act; the police are looking for him; there was ricting at Clonnel. - Mr. and Mrs. Phelps have been invited by the Queen to dine with her on Monday, and to stay over night at the palace.

An English missionary and sixteen of his followers have been massacred by natives in East

Congress .- Both branches in session, ==== The Senate: It was voted to ask for a conference with the House on the Mills bill and the Senate substitute; the decision of Speaker Carlisle as to whether the bill can be sent to a conference committe will decide the fate of the bill; the Trust bill was discussed. —— The House: Several amendments were made to the Sundry Civil bill.

Domestic.—Murat Halstead, of Cincinnati, visited General Harrison. —— Another ballot for Senator was taken in the West Virginia Legislature, with no result, === In the Rawson case, in Chicago, Mrs. Rawson became hysterical and violent over the admission of testimony against her. === It was conjectured in Indianapolis that the amount of J. A. Moore's defalcation would be nearly \$1,000,000. \_\_\_ Railroad contractors at Battle Creek, Mich., failed; liabilities, \$1,000,men Crain, of Texas, and Barry, of Mississippi, engaged in a lively personal encounter in a Washington hotel.

City and Suburban .- Many merchants, lawyers and manufacturers met at the Board of Trade and Transportation rooms to favor Assemblyman Hamilton's bill to reduce telephone charges. Eight persons were poisoned in a boarding-house by eating oatmeal . A tie-up occurred on the lines of the Atlantic Avenue Railway Company, of Brooklyn, and no cars were run; there is a chance that there may be trouble if the company attempts to run cars to-day. === The 130th anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns was celebrated by the New-York Scottish Society, the Caledonian Club, the Greenpoint Burns Club and the Burns Society. of New-York. delegation of Tammany men to urge upon the Mayor Patrick Divver's claim for an Excise Commissionership was promptly snubbed by Mr. Grant. In the ejectment suit of John Townshend against Sidney Dillon and others, a verdict for the defendants was given in the Superior Court by consent of all the parties, in order to expedite a decision by the court of last resort. Recorder Smyth declined, on the ground of lack of time, to Stocks duil with small fluctuations, closing strong.

The Weather .- Indications for to-day : Slightly warmer and fair. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 42 degrees; lowest, 40; average, 40 5-8.

The Board of Trade and Transportation can count on widespread popular support in its campaign against high telephone charges. Its meeting yesterday gave emphatic indorsement to the bill on this subject which has been laid before both branches of the Legislature, and the speakers were unsparing in their denunciations of the excessive charges and poor service. No one who rents a telephone or uses one can deny that there is ample justification for the

complaints. It is the old familiar story that the latest defalcation brings to the surface once more. A man fully trusted; unfortunate investments; attempts to retrieve his ill-fortune; things going from bad to worse; speculation in Wall Street as a last resort; the inevitable crash. This, in brief, is the experience of Joseph A. Moore, the Indianapolis agent of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, whose embezzlements, according to the latest accounts, may reach a million dollars. The story carries its own moral. Unfortunately, this is not likely to be taken to heart by those who need it

The result of the enrolment of city Republicans yesterday is highly gratifying. There was a large increase in the number of new names recorded in the various districts, and everywhere signs of unusual political health and activity were made manifest. No reasonable fault can be found with the present method of political management in the ranks of the Republican party. Every additional enrolment makes clearer the wisdom of those who devised the plan by which each member of the party can, if he chooses, have a voice in all its coun-

The tie-up on Mr. Richardson's street raillonged efforts to reach an understanding, and hence it is not likely to be settled without a Samoa is irrelevant, because it is not his functions as do the Democrats. But it is imporgood deal of difficulty. No attempt to run cars tion to remind either Power of their mutual tant that this election should prove an excep-

was made yesterday, but to-day the company will try to resume operations in a limited way, and some disorderly scenes may be looked for. companies, and the men may be assured of a obligations to respect the neutrality and indereasonable degree of public sympathy provided pendence of Samoa. they behave themselves properly. This is a good time to keep the hotheads in the back-

A timely and interesting survey of the political field in Paris is furnished in a cable dispatch from Mr. Smalley this morning. The election which takes place to-morrow is of uncommon interest and may have far-reaching results. General Boulanger has had no defeats thus far in his successive contests for vacant seats in the Chamber of Deputies. Speculation as to the outcome of the election in the Department of the Seine is mere guesswork; but every well-wisher of France must earnestly desire that the Republic may be spared the experience that will doubtless follow the ascendancy of this military adventurer. That he is less dangerons than has been supposed is to Samoa, and the conference was held; and altogether likely; still the delay in relegating these proceedings were grounded upon the him to the obscurity which he would adorn is neutrality and independence of Samoa. On not an omen of good.

A QUESTION OF COURAGE.

if a few free-trade masters of the House see fit. Nobody questions their power. The rules are so plain that the little knot of Free Traders. six from Southern country districts, and Mr. Cleveland's friend Scott, of Pennsylvania, can dictate absolutely to the remaining 318 members of the House. That is not the question. After all that has been done, can these Free throned, the idle chatter about neutrality and Traders afford to confess that they dare not autonomy ran on at Berlin. let the House vote upon a Republican bill?

One free-trade newspaper of great zeal, but some sense, "The New-York Herald," warns them that they cannot. If the majority wishes majority in the House happens to prefer the ate bill to no revenue reduction at all, the bill ought to pass. And the Free Traders in the House will only hurt themselves, if they tien at that moment would have emphasized does prefer the Senate bill, and yet by the same which Germany had repeatedly guaranteed. vote. This seems to be a remarkably sensible aggression followed another. It will not be warning, but have the Democratic leaders in the House sense enough to appreciate it?

Probably, if it were not for personal rivalry and personal spite. But Mr. Scott took upon himself the leadership of the party in Pennsylvania, casting out Mr. Randall with contumely, and it is not exactly easy for Mr. Scott to see Mr. Randall triumph in the House. Mr. Mills took the exalted and responsible position of Premier, and led his party into the ditch. It is not exactly pleasant for him to lift from the mire imploring hands to Mr. Randall to come and pull him out. These Free Traders were shooting deserters last August. It will be uncomfortable to beg the deserters for help.

He cats a bad dinner who has spite for his sauce. The advice of "The Herald" is abominably unpalatable to the Free Traders, but it is wholesome. The only chance for them, at this late day, is to get the tariff question out of the way for some years, by suffering the majority in the House to pass a protective bill which accords with the recent verdict of the people. The probabilities are that they will do nothing so shrewd. Then, at the next session, they will have the same old issue to face again. and the same old bill or a stronger and more perfect one, to which it will be still more difficult to make effective objection.

Mr. Mills probably has great faith in a rhetorical and elaborate report, as usual. With a minimum of knowledge about the tariff, he has a maximum of confidence that his arguments must convince Northern men that they really are ignorant about their own industries 000. \_\_\_\_ The British steamship Albany went and their own wages. It would be in harmony ashore on the North Carolina coast. \_\_\_\_ Congress | with his record if Mr. Mills should proceed to compile a long argument about the Senate bill, and then to get it printed, with especial care not to allow the House to vote for or against it. But the tail feathers of the ostrich are not the less conspicuous because its head is in the sand. Every voter, who knows enough to have any reason for his vote, will understand perfectly that Mr. Mills would ask a vote of the House to sustain him if he dared. Unless he does ask a straight vote on the Senate bill, all will know that he believes an unshackled majority would favor it. He will certainly canvass the House with care. If party discipline and fear of the Administration can whip in the hesitating members, he will beyond a question ask the House to vote down the Senate bill. If he refuses to permit a vote, his refusal will virtually publish the result of his canvass.

## GERMAN PLEDGES.

The official organ has its uses in European diplomacy. From time to time certain newspapers in St. Petersburg, Berlin and Vienna receive their cues from the Foreign Offices and sharply accentuate the supposed policy of the Governments. This is a recognized method of diplomatic demonstration, and is frequently Civil Service is concerned, history will write the amployed. It is a convenient way of ascertaining the pulse and temperature of public opinion at home and abroad. How often during the last decade have the official organs declaimed in a shrill tone respecting Bulgaria, the concentration of troops on the Austrian of French frontiers, or the future of Central Asia! Europe would have been almost continuously on the verge of war if these demonstrations had been serious. Within a few weeks Prince Bismarck's journals have been furiously assaulting the English Minister at St. Petersburg, and apparently affronting wantonly the Government which he represented; but there has never been any reason to suppose that the relations of the two Empires were either disturbed or menaced by this loud talk. "The North German Gazette's" comments on the Samoan complications are undoubtedly inspired by Prince Bismarck; but there is as slight cause for public excitement in America on that score as there is in Europe when similar manifestoes are issued. It is irresponsible diplomacy that does not commit Germany to action.

The obligations which Germany has assumed respecting Samoan independence and neutrality are defined with authority in the correspondence which has passed between Berlin and Washington. It may be convenient and timely to have an official organ deny the existence of any treaty precluding any European Power from acquiring control of the islands, and expressly guaranteeing their autonomy and neutrality; but the treaties and the correspondence cannot be explained away by any degree of diplomatic dexterity. While there is no joint treaty between the three Powers in relation to Samoa, each has a convention made with the Government of the islands whose autonomy is recognized; and the portunity to study the field with the view of rights acquired by these treaties are incompatible with the preponderance of any one Power. Secretary Bayard's reference to the roads in Brooklyn has taken place after pro- treaty between Germany and Great Britain which virtually concedes the neutrality of

obligations. But both he and the President have correctly assumed that the diplomatic and understanding between the Governments

informed by Count Herbert Bismarck that there was no intention of violating the understandthat Germany "neither intended to take possession nor to establish a protectorate there, but would adhere to the status quo." When similar action in 1886 by the United States Consul, Mr. Greenebaum, was also declared irresponsible, Mr. Bayard invited the two Governments to a conference on the basis of an autonomous native administration and exemption from foreign supremacy. These proposals were accepted, Commissioners were dispatched every occasion prior to the assembling of the conference the German Fereign Office repeated its assurances that the existing status would Certainly the Senate Tariff bill can be killed, not be disturbed. It was in response to these numerous pledges that Consul-General Sewall, acting under instructions from the State Department, deterred King Malietoa from suppressing Tamasese's rebellion and defeating German intriguers. Even when these promises had been violated in the usurpations of September, 1887, when a puppet-king was en-

The opportunity for action came when Malietoa was deposed in wanton disregard of the pledges made before the conference was held. His imprisonment and the election of to vote down the bill, says "The Herald," very his successor as a German candidate supported 1880. well; it can do that with safety. But if the by the guns of the fleet belied all the assurances of respect for the neutrality and independence of Samoa which had been freely exchanged by the Powers. A naval demonstraacknowledge that the majority in that body the demand for a restoration of the status act they defraud that majority of its right to The opportunity was wasted, and one act of

> REFORMERS WORTHY THE NAME. ana Civil Service Reform Association toward and pledged to the unshrinking support of this into being under false pretences, and nearly all steadiness for the last four or five years. of them were sooner or later converted into machines for the personal service of Mr. Cleve- mining forms a large part of the annual adiland and for the promotion through him of tion to the Nation's wealth. But the valu of free-trade doctrines. That his overthrow last gold and silver produced was about \$15,00,-November was largely due to a realization on | 000 less than the value of bituminous cal in

continued to play the same disreputable role. is the Indiana association. This is not the first of the precious metals produced by means time that a refreshing breeze has blown from measure the addition to the Natic's wealth, that quarter. During the campaign exemplary punishment was administered to Mr. Cleveland of the market value. by Mr. L. B. Swift, in behalf of the organization which has now made him its president, in place of Mr. Foulke, whose retiring address has just been delivered. These Indiana gentlemen have doubtless felt a special stimulus to honest wrath in having directly before their eyes one of the most flagrant exhibitions of incompetent and malignant partisanship in the whole country. But the abuses in the Indianapolis post office have been so notorious that a deaf, dumb, blind and halt "reformer" in Key West would have no excuse for not making his disgust and little revolution of condemnation known by signs. And yet the men who have made it a matter of conscience and honor to expose and denounce them have been criticised and sneered at by their pretended associates elsewhere. But they have not been duped nor suppressed. Speaking for them, their retiring President explicitly says that Mr. Cleveland broke his pledges to secure his renomination, and contributed a great sum states the view of his course which it would his manner was my different from that of of money to secure his re-election, and thus seem that all honest men must take:

For our part we are not disposed to excuse the outgoing Executive for his failure. With us neither the temptations of office nor the approval of his political associates, neither the desire for a second term nor the advocacy of any other wise or beneficent measure has been sufficient to palliate or condone the abandonment of this reform. Upon the grave of the present Administration, so far at least as the may succeed to power will be the better

Turning from the past and present to the future, Mr. Foulke expresses a firm conviction that General Harrison will keep faith with the party that nominated him and with the platform on which he was elected, and that in his hands the cause of genuine as opposed to sham reform will be safe. This is the belief of men who have learned by the experience of the last four years that professions without principles behind them are worse than nothing, who have in view no ulterior purpose which they dare not avow, who do not base their expectations upon whims, chances and second-hand guarantees, but who trust the President-elect hecause they know him.

THE APPROACHING SENATORIAL ELEC-TION.

The canvass for Senator in the Orange-Sullivan District is nearly over. The election takes place on Tuesday next. The Republicans of the rest of the State confidently expect that Mr. Odell will be chosen to succeed Mr. Low. Why should he not be? He is a strong and popular candidate, and he is running in two counties which went Republican last November by a majority of 500. He cannot be defeated, therefore, if our friends throughout the district are determined to hold their own. All the same, the friends of Governor Hill are boasting that a Democrat is to take Mr. Low's vacant seat. It is perfectly well understood that the Governor delayed the election until the end of January, when he might have ordered it in December, so as to give his lieutenants in the district ample opmaking a combination which would beat their opponents.

It is an off month for such a contest, and Republicans, as a rule, do not poll so large a proportion of their whole vote at special elec-

tion to the rule. During the present session of the Legislature many measures of general pubcorrespondence and every formal agreement lie interest will be disposed of. These measures embody the great practical reforms to stantially the same as those granted by other show conclusively that all three are under which the Republican party is committed, and arrayed themselves. The majority in the Senate A few illustrations will suffice to prove this is strong enough to pass such bills, but has not statement. When the German flag was raised the two-thirds vote necessary for the passage at Apia en January 28, 1885, the act was of an act over a veto. Hence the urgent need promptly disavowed, and Minister Kasson was of electing Mr. Odell, who would strengthen the majority, and of defeating Mr. Ward, the Democratic candidate, who could be counted of the Governors of Southern States and other ing with the United States and England, and upon to sneeze every time Governor Hill took snuff.

There is another reason, not so pressing, but by no means to be lost sight of, why Mr. Odell should be elected. Next fall a new Senate for half. 1890-'91 will be chosen. The "ins" always have an advantage. If the Republicans of the XIIIth District bring their man in on Tuesday they would doubtless find it comparatively easy again to win in November. But suppose they fail on Tuesday?

GOLD AND SILVER.

The report of Mr. Valentine, vice-president and general manager of Wells, Fargo & Co., regarding the production of precious metals in 1888, is issued with the usual promptness. The aggregate, including certain amounts from British Columbia and the west coast of Mexico, was \$114,341,592, against \$104,645,959 in the previous year, but after deducting the movement across the British and Mexican borders, the net production of the United States west of the Mississippi River is reported as \$112,665,569, against \$103,827,770 in 1887. The increase of more than \$35,000,000 during the last nine years has been mainly in copper and lead, the increase of \$15,000,000 in silver being in part balanced by some decrease in gold. Mr. Valentine's figures for the last nine years are here given:

The recovery from the large decrease in

production of gold has not been sustained. From 1880 to 1884 there was a loss of more than six millions, and from 1884 to 1887 a gain nearly as great, but last year shows a decrease of two and one-half millions. California still produces more than a third of the entire yield of gold, a little over \$10,000,000, and Montana ranks next with over \$5,000,000. The frank and fearless attitude of the Indi- Of silver and the baser metals, Montana appears the largest producer, the value of bullion the wretched sham installed at Washington is and ores being about \$27,000,000, against worthy of praise and commemoration. The \$23,600,000 from Colorado. Mr. Valentine timidity, vacillation and cant of the last four also reports the production of gold and silver in the Republic of Mexico, making the output particular reform, have been successful in re- pears from the returns for the previous year tarding its progress, and might have given it and the production of silver in Mexico, though its death-blow if they had prevailed in the about \$10,000,000 larger than it was ten year last election. Many of these associations came ago, has been maintained with remarkate

It is by many supposed that gold and siler e part of individual members of these or- 1887, and a little less than the value of athraganizations that they had been betrayed, and cite coal; it was \$38,000,000 less that the to a prevalent contempt for the hypocrisy of value of pig iron produced in the sam Year; the whole movement, is undeniable, but with few exceptions the associations as such have it would rank a little below wool, and ery far below corn or cotton, wheat, live anials, hay Perhaps the most notable of these exceptions or dairy products. Nor does the gas value because the cost of production is r small part

ALEXANDRE CABUEL.

ALEXANDRE CAB
The death of Cabanel is thousand a school tice up
the death of Cabanel is thousand the progress of needed. French art, but it may be qu not been recently art which he represented y not been recensly art which he represented he hand of conserva-underrated. He was one che hand of conserva-tive academic painters whave exerted so power-tive academic painters whave careful an influence in the Government prizes and and in the distribution Government prizes and commissions. When to the Institute in the of the Institute in the drawn from the cont of the Institute in the Pils were appointed of ssors for the direct purpose of conciliating by classical influence. Up to that time Cabarl right have been called a descendant of the solel of David. although in his younger years, so "The Death of Moses" shows, he was unwilg to carry out the theory of repression to its deal conclusion. In the last twent years of his life his style

underwent modificion, but the loss in severity meant a s of force. He might have been called neo-classic painter, but Hamon, Auhert, p others of that group. But it is enough to s that Cabanel's art, either in academic or in corative work, was always founded upon che purity and exactness of line. The "Moses" irie Corcoran Gallery, a picture which Gautier atures to call "Michel-Angelesque," repress the fresh work of Cabanel's first period. & 1858 he "entered the domain of the sugar se," to quote Paul Mantz, and his pictures resented "conventional genteel-There's plenty of examples of this overpolished, inst work in American collections, although of rnt years the fashion seems to have been on the ine. is is bloodiess art, and yet it is likely to the peference for a more vigorous and brilliantyle as resulted in some injustice to Capanel 1 the ther chief academic painters. Perfection anyting deserves credit, and Cabanel, Bougreau and Gerome have at least mastered dwing)y line, even though their designing me be ald and impersonal. There is reason it the insistance upon drawing as the foundation of art tion, and ie slahod work so often seen show that such islatice is necessary. Whateve m le thought of Cabanel as

painter, tere ar be no doubt regarding his sbillty an sucseas a teacher, although his best pupils expessed as in their art quite at variance with thos of to master. The death of Cabanel robs the sons live atadements of a fleading representative wher prominent academic figure Roulanger, ha seed away within a year. Thus the circle of vid academists grows smaller, and their enemies "Liberals," demanding changes in the Beau is, seem to be gaining ground. But the imrite result is likely to be in the nature of a romise.

The ent sing "Jeffersonian Republican," published Charlottesville, Va., or thereabouts, he cently discovered The Tribune's the Birmingham riot several weeks ago, and feen precipitated thereby into a state of mind. paper calls this a " serpent-hearted. mendaci anctimonious sheet" and a "menda-cious by te." "The Jeffersonian Republican" cious hy to. "The Jeffersonian Republican may or not be "serpent-hearted"; it can hardly called "sanctimonious," considering hardly called sanctimonion, the victory article proves conclusively. It Tribune in a way to put an entirely uote truction upon the passage of which it false st complaint. The Tribune referred to mak nith's heroic action in beating back the lynchers at any lost, and then rebuking for its unwillingness to await the incourse of the law, which it was almost for the murderer to escape, it added: wanted the satisfaction of killing him lves, and doing it promptly. They anpected to enjoy this, because they are not sufficiently civilized to know that the life of any man, up to the moment the law says he must die, is as sacred as their own." The paper referred to suppressed the intermediate portion, and made it appear that the mob wanted the satisfaction of killing, not the prisoner, but Sheriff Smith. It is not worth while to waste argument upon a paper capable of such misrepresentation. It need only be said that the views expressed by The Tribune at that time regarding this occurrence, and the survival of this lawless spirit in many parts of the South, coincided entirely with those of a number leading men in that section.

It already begins to look as though that \$1,000,000 canal appropriation would stand a better chance of passing if it were cut down one-

The most surprising fact in recent French history, not even excepting the political vitality of General Boulanger, is the serious outcome of two duels. When a couple of French patriots are wounded on the field of honor within the short space of two weeks, it is time to amend the code.

Fogs like that of Thursday morning rarely beset Manhattan Island at this season. They belong to a milder and more languid type of weather than usually prevails in winter. Great as are the dangers and inconveniences experienced here in consequence of such phenomena, New-York fares far better than the British metropolis in this regard. On the day before last New Year's in London, for instance, the fog was so dense that the steamboats stopped running until toward evening, carriage traffic was practically suspended-although a few cab drivers lit their lamps and tried to continue, collisions between vans and omnibuses were frequent in the great business thoroughfares, link boys were needed to guide pedestrians across the streets, and lighted fires and signalnen were placed all along the suburban railways. In spite of all these precautions many accidents happened. The situation was but little better, either, on the opening day of the year. It is some consolation-though a poor one-to know that our English cousins are occasionally worse off than we.

"The Bstavia Spirit of the Times" speaks of 'Clevelani Democrats." We beg to remind "The Spirit of the Times" that all ornithologists agree that them are no Cleveland birds in this year's

Canada has proclaimed the discontinuance of the modus vivendi. So passes away the glory of Chambriain-Bayard diplomacy. That was all there was left of it, and even that poor remnant has ben kicked into the grave and buried out of sight by our Canadian friends

(ne elevated railroad official affirms that prob aby, the only way of securing absolute safety in for is to cease running trains altogether. That would be a primitive method indeed. If the progress of civilization and the development of dence have only brought us to this, we may well sk ourselves whether they justify the boasts so frequently indulged in. The adoption of means years, in high places and low, and, above all on in the Republic of Mexico, making the output to ends is one of the things that differentiate the part of the associations bearing the name of gold \$1,031,000, and of silver \$34,912,000. the developed human being from the savage. So In these items no change of consequence ap many obstacles have been overcome, so many secrets uncovered, so many discoveries made, that to sit down helpless in the presence of so simple a thing as a fog would be a pitiful reflection on the caracity of the human race.

Admiral Luce to Admiral Kimberly: Trust in Providence and keep your champagne extra dry.

Mr. Powderly is complaining that he receives too much mail. That's where he differs from the rest of us. Under this Democratic regime most of the citizens of the United States complain that they receive too little mail with entirely too much

Mayor Grant's backbone seems to be in the right place. His chilly reception of a crowd of Tam-many politicians, headed by "Tom" Grady, who came to him in the interest of "Paddy" Divver's appointment as Excise Commissioner, will be agreeably received as an indication of his purpose to resist the appeals of such people in behalf of such people. The idea of appointing Divver, a

nearly \$994,000 into the public treasury last year. This is perhaps a good time to remark that the law in question was the work of Republican legislators.

A bill introduced in the Assembly proposes to make it a misdemeanor for one person to personate another in a Civil Service examination. The only case of the kind that we now recall occurred in Brooklyn during Mayor Whitney's administration, and was one of the things that helped to bring great discredit upon the management of Civil Service business in those days. It was found that no way of punishing the fraud existed, which made the need of a law on the subject apparent. Probably that case suggested the bill referred to, and its passage would supply an obvious defect in our statutes.

## PERSONAL.

Poor "Ape"! He has been fighting death hand to hand for a long time; but the end is come. And with Carlo Pellegrini passes away one of the most genial of men and eleverest of caricaturists. He was born about fifty years ago at Naples, of noblesome say royal-blood. He was a close comrade of Garibaldi in 1859-80, and marched at the Liberator's heels into Naples on that famous 7th of September. Then he went to London, and soon became cele-brated for his work on "Vanity Fair." Fidelity to brated for his work on "Vanity Fair." Fidelity to nature and scrupulous avoidance of all coarseness and brutality distinguished his cartoons. He studied his subjects in an off-hand way and afterward drew them from memory with almost photographic accuracy. "Ape" was his self-chosen signature, because, he said, it was his work to "ape" people, in person he was short, thick-set, heavily bearded and endowed with a voice like the tone of a sixteen-foot organ pipe. Although he lived in England more than twenty years, he never mastered the English language. But to those who could understand him he was everywhere esteemed for his personal as well as for his artistic worth.

Mr. Thomas B. Wesselberg in carried and constructions and he was not the most interesting of talkers, and he was constructed by the construction of the artistic worth.

Mr. Thomas B. Wanamaker, the eldest son of Mr John Wanamaker, and a recent graduate of Princete College, has contributed a prize fund of \$1,000 to that college, the yearly interest of which is to be given to the member of the junior class excelling in specified departments of Early English. Mr. Wanamaker has an interest in his father's great business, and is the consular representative of San Domingo at the port of Philadelphia. His wife is the daughter of the late John Weish, at one time Minister to the Court of St. James, and later president of the Centennial Commission.

'A course of lectures on German politics, literature and art is to be given during February at Harvard Among the lecturers will be Mr. Henry Villard, of this city.

Dr. McCosh is to deliver a series of five lecture on "The Tests of Truth," before the students of Dela-ware College, Ohio, some time in March.

Lord Ashburnham, now a prominent figure in English politics, is an interesting figure politically and socially. He is as consistent an advocate of Home Rule as Mr. Parnell. He is described as a witty an charming conversationalist, with a fluent knowledge of French, German. Italian and Spanish, and besides, he is well versed in American literature. His figure is slight, his voice very agreeable, with its ultra-English accent, softened by the influences of other languages with which he is acquainted.

Sir Evelyn Wood, hero of many an important engagement in the Crimea and Ashantee, has been pro moted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, and to the responsible command at Aldershot. His departure from Colchester, where he was stationed in command of the Eastern Military District, was the occasion of a grand leave-taking, in which all the prominent folk of Essex joined, to express their high estimation of Sin Evelyn and Lady Wood.

Mr. Naoroji, Lord Salisbury's celebrated "black man," has received upward of four thousand message In the form of letters, telegrams and cable dispatches, expressive of coodemnation of the use of the phrase and of sympathy for the object of it. The United States was well represented in this sympathetic batch.

Governor Leslie, of Montana, has appointed Russell B. Harrison, of Helena, as commissioner to rep

the Territory at the centennial celebration of Wast

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Sam Jones recently told a clergman of his in-tention to start a hig revival in Las Angeles, Cal. "Why do you do that?" asked the clergyman; "It is the City of Angels." "Mebbe it s," replied Sam, "but I guess the bulk of them is falon angels."

The Maharajah of Barada possessor jowels valued at \$15,000,000, and on state occasions wears a gorgeous collar of 500 diamonds, some of them as big as walnuts. With the addition of a few almanations of the vintage of 1810, the Maharajah would make a big success as an "end mag in a minstrel show. It is difficult to understand way a man who is not a member of a minstrel compant, or a summer resort hotel clerk, should wear so many diamonds.—(Norristown Herald.

A well-known young physician took his four-year-old son for the first time to the Church of the Advent-last Sunday. The little man was oservant, but naturally judged what he saw by the standards of his experience. The altar particularly attracted his at-tention. His comment thereon was mide in a tone loud enough to be audible to whoever was in the neighborhood. "Oh, mamma," he cried, "see the fewers on the mantel-piece!"—(Boston Courier.

The legislators of Texas won't feel at home in the magnificent new Capitol at Austin. The Brussels carpets, the rich draperies of the windows, the deaks of antique oak and the chairs with merocco leather upholstering will fill them with the treadful sus-pleton that the foundations of ther liberty are being sapped by effete luxury.

sapped by enere luxury.

Secrets of Greatness.—Ambition Youth—Father, I am unwilling to go through life a lobody. I wish to leave a name. I long to breathe the sweet atmosphers of fame. I am resolved to become great. Will you advise me?

Wise Father—With pleasure. The foundation of greatness is a good education.

A. Y.—I am laying it.

W. F.—Next, you need industry and good habits.

A. Y.—Yes. What else?

W. F.—Always be polite to newpaper men,—(Now-York Weekly.

"What are you doing here?" asked a visitor of the young women who sat on the frontseat of the museum platform with her hands folded unde her apron. "De you write with your toes, take snikes in your hands, or swallow burning paper?"

"No, ma'am; I'm the young lady that always wore my diamond engagement rig with the stong turned in whenever I went out incompany."—(Jewellers' Weekly.

"The World's" burning-off-in-th-harbor suggestion proved to be anything but a burning question.

proved to be anything but a burning question.

As we proceeded alligators became very numerous, lying close to the marshy banks orindolendly sumning themselves on the mud flats. Whe one kills his first alligator he is all enchanisam; nothing will do but that he must scoure the body of his gme and haok out, with infinite labor, some of the tech as trophies; the nasty wes form of the sancian is ranged aboard, to the amasement of the elditmers, we watch the glost-ing ecetasy with which the slayer caumines his prize, with much the same feeling an oldhound must have when regarding the first efforts of a promising pup, when, after slaying a dozen or so the novice finds out what a useless thing alligators are, he pots the beasts with unconcern, and does nit deem it necessary to interrupt the pleasure of hooting with the labor of securing the game.—[Forest and Steeman.]

"Hungaria," of this city, declares that naturalized Hungarans in New-York are made to renounce al-legiance to the Emperor of Austria, when they should renounce the allegiance of their only lawful sovereign, the King of Hungary. That the Emperor of Austria the principle at all, it says; and it is inclined to call in question the citivenship of all Eungarians who have been naturalized in this city on that ground.

Danger of Pricing Presents.—Young Lady—What is this ornament I have on worth? Desicr—Seventy-five cents. "Oh, dear! It was given to me as a Christmas present, and I thought it cost \$5." "Yes, miss. That was the price before Christmas."—(Philadelphia Record. The atlas is the index of progress. Time was when

maps would last from year to year vith serviceability unimpaired. But all that is changed, and we must now have a new atlas every year, just as much as a new almanac. Thus Cram's Standard American At-las for 1885 comes timely to hand, with its cartographic record of industry and enterprise Look at its map of Dakota, for example. Only a little while ago that Territory was represented by a blank square with two or three lonesome-looking rvers straggling across it and a fantastic Devil's Lake in one corner Now it is all chopped up into counties and townships and gridironed with railroads, until one looks again to make sure it isn't a map of Ohio by mistake. Other parts of the country do not show so many changes; but such as they are Cram maps them all down to date, with complete indexing, plans of cities, social, political and industrial statistics, etc., making up a compendious and convenient handbook of the world commendable alike for usefulness to the public office and the private study. Fogg-I see it stated that Mrs. Humphry Vard is

saloon-keeper, as Excise Commissioner is too preposterous to be thought of, and in his curt dismissal of Grady the Mayor served the kind of notice upon the professional politicians that they needed.

It appears from the annual report of the State Controller that the corporation tax law brought nearly \$994.000 into the number of the state of the corporation tax law brought nearly \$994.000 into the number of the State Controller that the corporation tax law brought nearly \$994.000 into the number of the State Controller that the corporation tax law brought nearly \$994.000 into the number of the State Controller that the corporation tax law brought nearly \$994.000 into the number of the State Controller that the corporation tax law brought nearly \$994.000 into the number of the State Controller that the corporation tax law brought nearly \$994.000 into the number of the State can be also as the number of the state of the number of the state and the number of the number of

Man is an ungainly creature at the best. Ht head in an irregular spheroid; his eyes are not alloe or of equal efficiency; his whisters won't grow uniformly. One shoulder is higher than the other, one hand or foot larger than the other—and this on opposite idea—bis hips (if he has any) are unequal in shape. The calves of his fegs are not twins in anything but ago, and without his tailor, hatter and bootmacer he is a sorry-looking animal. As for women—well, this article is not written to discuss their physical crookedness. If it was it would not be half the length that it is.—(San Francisco Chronicle.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT TO MARRY MRS POST A cable dispatch sald yesterday that Arthur Hugh-Barry, Member of Parliamen: for Huntingdon, would shortly marry Mrs. Arthur Post. Mrs. Post s the daughter of General Wadsworth, of Generee, X. Y., and during her residence in this city in the secenties she was a great attraction in the social life of New. York on account of her beauty and accomplishments. About twelve years ago she married Arthur Post, a son of John A. Post, Arthur Post was at one tim son of John A. Post. Arther Post was at one time in the United States Navy. After his marriage he took his bride to England, where the ample neans of his father and his wife's fortune enabled them to live fashionably, and to become conspicuous in tocial life. Arthur Post was a consin of H. A. V. Post, of Post, Martin & Co., bankers and railway commission merchants, at No. 341-2 Pino-st.

Arthur Post died about six years ago, but his widow continued to live abroad. She is in her thirties, and is described as a handsome and stractive woman.

HE'S ON A SOUNDER FOOTING NOW. From The Minneapolis Journal.

A COURTROUS AND TIMELY SUGGESTION. From The New-York Herald.

It is to be hoped that Mrs. Harrison will not be subjected to an offensive explenage during her visit to New-York. Surely the wife of the President-elect ought to have the privilege of coming and going without having every step dogged. The reporters of the metropolis are worthy to rank with any of its ritizens, but sometimes real gots the better of courbsy and discretion. WHERE IS CARTER HARRISON MEANTME! From The Chicago Times.

The word has been passed through the postoffice that every Democrat in the local postal service must labor to proque the nomination of W. C. Nawberry, postmaster, as the Democratic candidate for Mayor. CHICAGO PROTECTS HERSELF THIS TIME.

From The Chicago News. Jacob D, Cox has been invited to deliver an address before our Union League Club on the 22d of February. All that we know of the gentlemen is that he lives in Ohio, and that precautionary steps have been taken whereby he will not be able to ring in on the assembled multitude any second-hand essay on Shake-speare's tragedies.

A LITTLE HONESTY MIGHT BRACE THEM CP.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

To the critical mind it would appear that the Dime-crats of West Virginia need a dose of quinine. They are shaky.

THEIR PROTEST COMES WITH A POOR GRACE. From The Detroit Free Press.

Among the many temperance people of New-Jerrey who have effered remonstrances against the repeal of the local option law of that State is General Clinton B. Fisk, the late Prohibition candidate for President. If there had been ne third party in New-Jersey last fall there would be more friends of temperance in the Legislature of that State this winter. General Fisk and his party may remonstrate now against the repeal of the local option law, but it was their action last fall which made the repeal of that law and all temperance laws possible.

UNCLE SAM MIGHT USE HAYTIAN WEAPONS. From The Waterbury Republican.

If Gormany does not quit her obstreperous conduct n Samos, let's send the Yantic and Boston to Europe and give her the yellow fever.

ONE THING THEY HAVE IN COMMON.

From The Boston Herald.

Tom Reed and Sam Randall enjoy shaking hands across the political chasm that is popularly supposed to divide them. The both appreciate brane, even